

covery among other things. He is attending a meeting of the British Medical Association, International Congress of Zoologists at Budapest and International Conference on Genetics at Berlin.

A hint of its possible practical use in future work on dysentery was brought out by a Dr. E. Rodenwaldt of Java, who asserts his belief that the newly described ameba is very much more common there than here and that it appears to be pathogenic or disease causing.

Doctor Kofoed was assisted in his studies by a number of graduate students, including Inez Smith, Dr. Olive Swezy, and Mrs. Dora Henry.

## MEDICAL ECONOMICS

**State Health Insurance—In England and in Austria**—Some recent reports have shown the trend which state health insurance takes once it is inaugurated. As indicating some of its effects upon members of the medical profession, the letter printed from the *Journal A. M. A.* from the column of its English correspondent, and the other item which appeared in one of the California newspapers, may not be without interest.

The letter concerning the status of state health insurance in England reads as follows:

March 12, 1927.

### GOVERNMENT AGAINST STATE MEDICAL SERVICE

In accordance with their socialistic views, the Labor party is always demanding the development of the national health insurance system into a complete state medical service in which the physician would be simply a government official. The attitude of the government is shown in a speech by Sir Kingsley Wood, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of health, at the opening of a convalescent home. He said that there was an increasing demand for convalescent home treatment, which had undoubtedly proved of great benefit. As a result of the second valuation of approved societies, an annual sum of \$1,000,000 had been provided for convalescent home treatment and, in addition, nearly \$1,500,000 a year for payment to hospitals. No fewer than 2200 schemes, already approved by the ministry of health, included payments for members going into convalescent homes. The number of members covered by societies in those schemes was nearly 10,000,000. On the hospital question the government stood firmly by the voluntary system. One of the best signs of the time was that during the last two years the voluntary hospitals had demonstrated their vitality. The government was wholly opposed to the creation of a state medical service. It would not be in anybody's interest to take the work done by the physicians of the country and put it in the hands of whole-time public servants. Nothing would be gained and much would be lost. Sickness was costing the nation a huge sum, and most of it was preventable. The nation should give more encouragement and recognition to research work. "Prevention" must be the great watchword of all our health services.

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The newspaper dispatch (Los Angeles *Herald*, vi, 9, 27), on the Austrian situation follows:

### VIENNA DOCTORS THREATEN STRIKE

Vienna, June 9.—Austrian physicians threaten to go on strike unless negotiations now under way with the government increase their income. The larger part of the Austrian population is organized in vocational "Krankenkassen," a sort of compulsory governmental health insurance, and "Krankenkassen" hire the physicians at a regular salary to attend the sick.

This salary, however, is as low as \$30 to \$45 a month. The unorganized population is so impoverished that it literally cannot afford to be sick enough to call a doctor; private practice is therefore small and not very lucrative.

The physicians now demand, first a raise of their "Krankenkassen" salary; second, exclusion from the

"Krankenkassen" of all those earning more than \$85 a month in order to create "private" patients.

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If state medicine were inaugurated in America, similar experiences would probably result.

## CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By C. B. PINKHAM, *Secretary*

Mention has recently been made in the newspapers of another "fellowship in the American College of Chiropractors" conferred on a chiropractor who has recently been prominently featured in connection with the "sleeping beauty" case. Correspondence from one of the leading chiropractors in the United States criticizes the "American College of Chiropractors," relating: "This publicity misrepresents the value of the fellowship degree which the man pays \$50 to get, and all he gets is a code of ethics which he signs and promises to follow, which any person can get and sign and frame for a two-cent stamp. . . ."—"News Items," February, May, 1926.

Paul Bauer, practicing naturopath of Sacramento, has been cited to appear before the Board of Medical Examiners at the October meeting to show cause why his license should not be revoked based upon treatment given to Mrs. Anna Hoffman, a Sacramento woman who died August 6.

Dr. Frank Brigham, 42, prominent local physician, yesterday pleaded not guilty before Municipal Judge Guy Bush to a charge of possessing liquor, and his jury trial was set for September 19. The physician attracted the attention of Policeman McRae last Friday when at Western Avenue and Jefferson Street he refused to permit other autoists to pass his machine. Forcing the defendant to the curb, Officer McRae said he discovered a pint of liquor in the machine. Following his arrest Doctor Brigham declared he had a permit to carry five gallons of alcohol. —*Los Angeles Examiner*, August 28, 1927.

A forecast of the 1928 general election relates that among the laws to be placed before the people will be one submitted by the Progressive Chiropractors' Association: "The proposed law will require chiropractors to have a high school education and the equivalent of a college education: *i. e.*, one year at a university and four thousand hours of instruction at a chiropractic college. It also will provide a jury trial in case of chiropractors who lose their license to practice, instead of permitting the State Board of Chiropractors to have full say, as at present. The amendment in addition will regulate chiropractic colleges as to requirements of education before pupils can be graduated, scientific laboratory and research equipment and requirements for chiropractic hospitals. . . ." —*Los Angeles Herald*, August 2, 1927.

Report of Special Agent Carter relates that on August 18 Georgia E. Day pleaded guilty in San Diego to a violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, suspended for two years on condition that she does not violate the Medical Act during that period.

According to an Associated Press dispatch dated Detroit, Michigan, August 13, published in the San Francisco *Examiner*, August 14, "a native-born German who claims to have served as a French spy during the World War was before authorities here today with the arrest of Carl H. Eifles, confessed impersonator of a Seattle, Washington, physician. He was arraigned on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. Eifles, who is said to have performed thirty major operations here, was held in the county jail in default of \$2000 bond after pleading guilty. Police declared that he is wanted in several

cities on charges ranging from issuing worthless checks to breaking jail." The Michigan Board of Medical Examiners relates a most interesting story about how this individual, using the name of a duly licensed practitioner, is reported to have obtained licenses to practice by impersonation. This is another practical demonstration of the necessity for extreme care in scrutinizing credentials of all applicants for a license to practice.

Our Investigation Department recently had occasion to look into the activities of Ernestine Englehardt, who poses as a cancer specialist in Oakland, using in her advertising matter the prefix "Dr.," she having no authority to treat ailments of the human system under the Medical, Osteopathic, or Chiropractic boards.

J. Paul Fernel, M. D., whose reciprocity application based on his Illinois credentials, was denied by the Board of Medical Examiners at the June meeting, based upon our investigation of his record in Illinois and Michigan, recently brought a writ of review in the courts of Los Angeles in an endeavor to set aside the board's action. The Superior Court sustained the board, and his attorneys have again appealed.

George E. Hall, who has been practicing chiropractic work at Camp del Dios, where he resided, was fined Tuesday in San Diego for practicing without a license. The judge assessed a \$50 fine. Hall's operations in this section were investigated by George M. Wynne, special agent of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.—*Escondido Times-Advocate*, August 18, 1927.

Dr. George Jarvis, 240 Stockton Street, was arrested last night after he is alleged to have failed to make a report to police of a stabbing affray in a hotel at 702 Vallejo Street. . . .—*San Francisco Examiner*, August 13, 1927.

William Lorimer Jones, M. D., of Oakland has been cited to appear before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his reciprocity license to practice in the state of California should not be revoked, based upon a narcotic charge in the state from which he came.

According to the report of our Special Agent Carter, Clarence M. King, a licensed chiropractor of San Diego, recently pleaded guilty in San Diego to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to six months in the county jail, sentence being suspended for two years on condition that he does not violate the Medical Practice Act. He also pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the State Poison Act, having hypodermic needles in his possession, and was fined \$25. Complaint was also filed against him for violating the State Poison Act, having morphin in his possession, to which he also pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the county jail, sentence being suspended on condition that he not violate the State Poison Act for a period of two years. Commenting on this, the *Ramona Sentinel* of August 26, 1927, relates: "The alleged offenses were committed merely in a desire to serve his patients and constituted a technical violation of the law that was not important and without any intention of wrongdoing."

William McBride, 29, who is said to have posed as a physician and to have stolen large quantities of narcotics from a score of drug stores, is today awaiting prosecution on charges of burglary and violation of the Narcotic Act. Deputy Sheriffs Brooks and McDermott, who arrested McBride, allege he posed as a doctor and thus was permitted to go behind drug-store counters in order to write "prescriptions." While behind the counters he would rifle the narcotic cabinet, the officers declare. McBride used this method,

it is charged, in the drug store of E. E. Busby at 3029 Whittier Boulevard, but was surprised in the act by the druggist. After a struggle Busby succeeded in holding McBride until Deputy Sheriffs Brooks and McDermott arrived.—*Los Angeles Record*, September 2, 1927.

According to the reports of our Investigation Department, M. James McGranaghan, licensed chiropractor, exonerated by the coroner's jury in September of last year in connection with the death of 6-year-old James MacManus, under anesthesia, and shortly thereafter charged with violation of the Medical Practice Act, was on August 18, 1927, held to answer by Police Judge Daniel S. O'Brien, pending trial in the Superior Court. The board holds that a licensed chiropractor has no authority to give anesthetics, we knowing of no chiropractic school which gives any instruction in anesthesia.

A citation has been issued calling Frank P. Moran, M. D., before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his license to practice in California should not be revoked, based upon a narcotic conviction.

A citation has been issued calling Milton A. Nelms, M. D., before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his license to practice in California should not be revoked, based upon a narcotic conviction.

A citation has been issued calling Ralph Newcomb, M. D., before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his license to practice in California should not be revoked.

According to a press dispatch dated Angels Camp, September 6, published in the *Stockton Record* of the same date, "Deputy Coroner John H. Carley filed a complaint in Justice C. H. McClory's court Saturday afternoon charging Dr. George F. Pache with refusing to appear as a witness at a recent coroner's inquest. . . . Sheriff Zwinge, who subpoenaed the doctor to appear at the hearing, reported to Coroner Carley that Pache refused to come, stating he would come when he got good and ready. . . . Pache appeared at the hearing after the inquest was over."

Daniel F. Royer, M. D., has been called before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his license to practice in the state of California should not be revoked, based upon his narcotic activities.

Our attention has recently been called to an advertisement of Willard Sauls in the Los Angeles papers, relating "Cancers drawn out. No return. Ninety per cent successful. Booklet free. See or write Dr. Sauls, 728 South Hill." Just how this licensed chiropractor expects to "draw out" cancers is left to the imagination.

Complaint was recently filed in Brawley charging Remedios Salcido with violation of the Medical Act.

A citation has been issued calling John H. Seiffert, M. D., of San Diego before the board at the October meeting to show cause why his license to practice in the state of California should not be revoked.

Recent report alleges that William Shore, M. D., of Ventura, who was placed on one-year probation following his hearing at the June meeting of the board, is alleged to be sought by the sheriff of Ventura County on a charge of passing bad checks.—"News Items," February, March, July, and September, 1927.

An alleged doctor by the name of De Nelson Smith is now under trial in the courts of Los Angeles on a charge of administering poison to Peter R. Gonsett, a French-Canadian inventor.